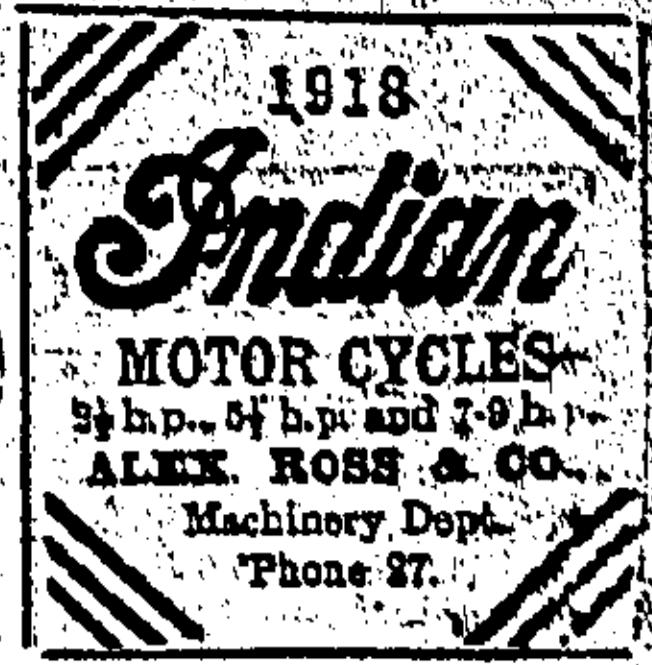


MUMUYA
Japanese Photographers.
All kinds of Photographic Work done in latest styles also Passport Photos.
Developing and Printing for Amateurs a Specialty.
No. 51, Queen's Road Central
Tel. 324.

The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845.



No. 17,254.

五月九日一千九百零八年

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1918.

午戌次歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$5.00 Per Month



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN Non ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 3 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO., WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., and THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUND as 31st DECEMBER, 1914, £23,970,587.

I—Authorized Capital £6,000,000;
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000;
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
II—Free Funds... 3,537,047
III—Life and Annuity Funds... 17,562,590
Shaking Fund Account... 1,125,930
£23,970,587

Rentals Fire Branch... £2,381,458
" Life and Annuity " 2,141,593
Brackets... 337,938
Revenue Marine Department... 473,940
Other Receipts... 56,333,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
Saturdays only... Every 15 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 30 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.

Saturdays only... Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS:

5.00 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10 p.m., 11 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 noon... Every 15 minutes.
12.30 noon to 12.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS EXTRA CARS.

1.30 p.m. and 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.

Seasonal and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running on the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comptrollers' order representing Bank Note.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

METEOR GARAGE

Sole distributors of MAXWELL CARS. Automobiles for Hire and for Sale at reasonable Price. Phone 2500. 55 Des Voeux Road Central.

TAN YUK LUNGHU, successor of the late SHEN TING, 14, DAUGUAR STREET, TERMS VERY MODERATE. Commission 1%.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.

KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,

Steel Building Work of every Description.

Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTO LINE.

Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m. From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings—S.S. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.).

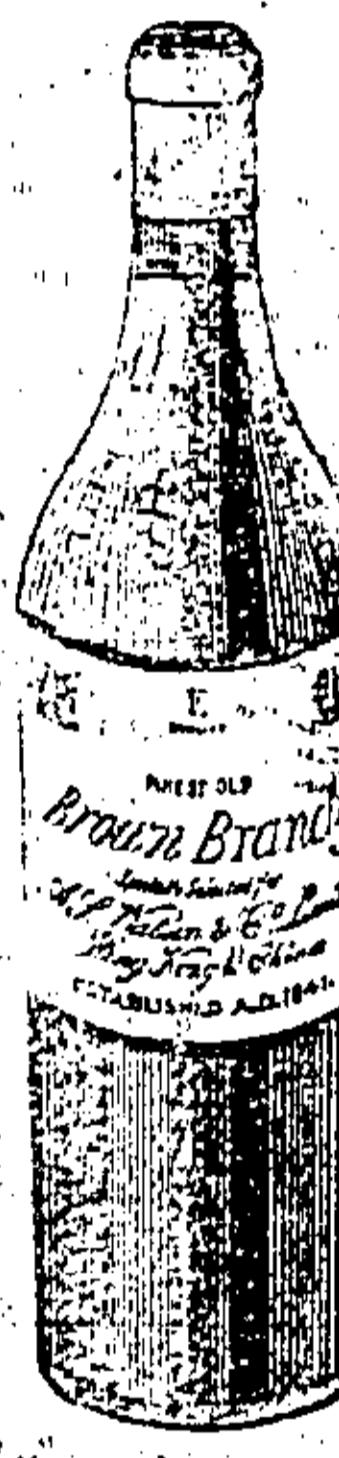
S.S. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).

S.S. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).

S.S. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. (Sundays excepted).

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Sons, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

THE FINEST LIQUEURS.



OLD BROWN BRANDY
25 YEARS IN WOOD.

Specially selected for

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
Telephone No. 616.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND

GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART
MANAGER

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.

Under the Management of

Mrs. BLAIR.

15 Minutes from Landing Stage.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1918

THE CHINA MAIL.

Hughes & Hough,
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.Codes used
Bentley's
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.Telegraphic Address
"MITSUBISHI" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned)

FRIDAY,
the 6th September, 1918, at 10.30 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.About 200 Dozens
ASSORTED GLASS WARE,
Comprising—Soda Tumblers, Tumblers,
Sherry Glasses, Liqueur Glasses,
&c., &c.,
Also10 Cases MARGARINE and
SUNDRY GOODS.TERMS—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Aug. 30, 1918.

714

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

(for account of the concerned),

TUESDAY,
the 10th Sept., 1918, commencing at
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.An ASSORTMENT OF
HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.,Comprising—
Scalloped Pillow Cases, Sheets and
Bed Quilts; Single and Double Plain and
Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, White
Satin Quilts, Table Cloths, Pure Linen
Damask Serviettes, Bath Sheets, Bath
Towels, Turkish Towels, Glass Cloths,
&c., &c., &c.TERMS—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Sept. 4, 1918.

724

TO LET

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Kowloon Marine Lot No. 48, suitable
for Coal Storage.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, July 17, 1918.

TO LET.

A GODOWN—Central District.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, July 26, 1918.

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamban, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

725

BANK

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
(TAIWANGCO).INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL
CHARTER, 1899.Capital Subscribed—Yen 30,000,000.
Capital Paid-up..... \$2,500,000.
Reserve Funds..... 5,600,000.HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEI, FORMOSA.BRANCHES:
JAPAN—TOYO, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, OSAKA,
FORMOSA—GIRAN, KAOHSIUNG, KAOHSIUNG,
KEELUNG, MACHONG, PIAOYU,
SHINCHING, TAICHTHOU, TAIWAN,
TAIWU, TAMSUI, TOTEN, AEG,
CHINA—SHANGHAI, HANKOW, KIUCHANG,
FOOCHOW, SWAO.OTHERS—HONGKONG, SINGAPORE,
SELAHARA, SELAHAMA, BATAVIA,
BOMBAY, LONDON, NEW YORK.

LONDON BANKERS:

Capital and County Bank, London,
and South-Western Bank, Paris' Bank.
The Bankers Correspondents in the
Commercial Centres in European Con-
tinent, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India,
Philippine Islands, Java, and other
Dutch Indies, Australia, America,
Africa, &c.Interest allowed on Current Accounts,
and Fixed Deposits at rates which will
be quoted on application.

NAOKICHI, YANAGITA,

Manager
HONGKONG BRANCH
Des Voeux Road Central
Hongkong, May 1, 1918.

INTIMATIONS

MITSUBISHI SHOJI
KAISHA, LTD.
(Mitsubishi Trading Co.)COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND
EXPORTS.SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASHIMA, OGCHI, MUTARE,
KISHIDARE, YOSHINOTANI,
HOJO, NAMAZU, HAYO, KANADA,
SHINNEW, KAMITAMADA, BIBAI
and OYABARI COAL MINES.

AGENTS FOR SAKITO COAL.

Head Office: TOKYO.

Branches and

Representatives:

Nagasaki, Karatsu, Wakamatsu, Moji,
Kure, Kobe, Osaka, Tsuruga, Nagoya,
Yokohama, Tokyo, Hakodate, Muroran,
Otaru, Vladivostock, Peking, Tientsin,
Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai,
Taiping, Hongkong, Canton, Haiphong,
Manila, Singapore, Calcutta, London
and New York.

Cable Address:

Hongkong: "IWASAKI".

Canton, Haiphong: "IWASAKISAI".

Codes—A. B. C. 5th Ed.

Western Union and Bentley's.

Agency for: THE OSAKA MARINE
& FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars, apply to—

S. KAWATE, Manager.

No. 14, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

726

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2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
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Comprising—

Scalloped Pillow Cases, Sheets and
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Satin Quilts, Table Cloths, Pure Linen
Damask Serviettes, Bath Sheets, Bath
Towels, Turkish Towels, Glass Cloths,
&c., &c., &c.

TERMS—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Sept. 4, 1918.

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HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.,

WATSON'S HYGIENOL.

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED AND PERFECTLY SAFE

DISINFECTANT.

THE BEST PREVENTATIVE OF

INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SOLD ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

TELEPHONE NO. 16.

To-day's Advertisements

ANGLO-FRENCH SCHOOL,
CAUSEWAY BAY.

SCHOOL REOPENS on MONDAY,
Sept. 9, at 9 A.M.
Hongkong, Sept. 5, 1918.

THE ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS
& DEALERS OF HONGKONG.

A SPECIAL MEETING of Members will be held in the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce Room, Chartered Bank Building, on FRIDAY, 14th instant (TO-MORROW) at 3 P.M. for the purpose of discussing certain proposals suggested by the American Association of San Francisco regarding the quality, survey and stowage of rice shipments to U.S.A.

All Rice Exporters who are not Members of the Association are also invited to attend.

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, Sept. 5, 1918.

ASSOCIAÇÃO PORTUGUESA DE
SOCORROS MUTUOS.

CIRCULAR.

A Subcomissão da Escola de Portugal que provisoriamente é o país de família a outros interessados que a sede do português regido pelo Rev. Pe. Benjamin José da Silva, reabriu na proxima segunda-feira dia 9 do corrente no Club Recreio das 4 a 5 horas p.m., no Club Lusitano das 6 a 7 horas p.m., no Colégio do S. José.

A matrícula será no dia da abertura das aulas.

A subcomissão,
A. F. B. SILVA NETTO,
I. M. XAVIER,
P. H. BOTELHO.

Hongkong, 5 de Setembro de 1918.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

S.S. "COLOMBIA"
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, VIA
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,
SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk. Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown where they will be examined on MONDAY, the 9th inst., at 10 A.M.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st Sept. 1918, will be subject to rate.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

J. ORAM SHEPPARD,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, Sept. 5, 1918.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, Sept. 5, 1918.

THE HOUR OF TRIUMPH.

DAILY for several weeks now the news has been an almost uninterrupted record of Allied successes on the Western Front. Marshal Foch has evidently decided to give the enemy no rest. Blows have been aimed upon him constantly along almost the entire line. The initiative no longer remains with the enemy. He is being steadily driven back, and he is finding that such "impregnable" positions as the Drocourt-Quéant switch-line of the great HINDENBURG's defence system is not invulnerable after all. The way in which the British and Canadians have broken through what the German High Command so confidently assumed to be an impassable barrier must be to them one of the most astounding disappointments of the past six weeks, great as all their other disappointments have been. Of course, we shall be told the Allied Armies have a long way yet to go before they see Berlin, and that while the Germans are being driven back from extensive areas which they had occupied in France and Flanders, they are falling back upon systems of communications which will add greatly to their strength. It may be so, but the huge captures of prisoners which the Allies are making in their advance afford pretty conclusive testimony to the growing demoralisation of the German army. All accounts go to show that it is not the attacking force now which is losing the most men. Moreover, we begin to get in the German official communiques references to the numerical superiority of the Allied forces in these battles, and the German High Command must be thinking, as the general public elsewhere is thinking, that if there are now over a million and a half of American troops in France, to which number a quarter of a million is still being added every month, the time cannot be far distant when the full weight of that force will be thrown into the scale. American troops fighting in two or three sectors of the long front, brigaded with either French or British armies, have given magnificent proofs of their fighting qualities, and the German High Command will know what to expect when the arrangements in progress for the organisation of the American Army are complete, and their full weight is thrown into the field. But we can depend upon it, that the German War Lords will "fight to the last man"—if the last man will allow himself to be used. Our enemy seems to have been using up his reserves in the recent fighting at a rate which must be seriously alarming to the men who the Kaiser, a couple of months ago, said were sent by Heaven to lead the German people to victory. The German people are not fools enough, however, to be deceived by the announcements about the retreats being according to plan. They will know that these plans are such as have been forced upon the German Command by the

fortunes of war, and until it is shown again that the German army is not only able to hold the defensive positions it takes up, but to take the initiative in the battle, the demoralisation which has set in among the people of Germany is bound to extend and to end in the inevitable collapse. Never were the Allies so clearly within sight of victory as they are to-day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

One fatal case of bubonic plague was reported in the Colony yesterday.

The China Mail Co.'s *ms. China* sailed from Manila on Wednesday morning, and is due to arrive here tomorrow morning. He asked the solicitors to warn their clients.

A JAPANESE THIEF.

A Japanese was charged before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe with robbing his Japanese master of \$150, from a chest of drawers.

Defendant pleaded guilty. He said he had no intention of robbing and would get the money from home and pay his master off.

He was arrested yesterday morning in a house of ill-repute and had spent all the money. He came to Hongkong from Shanghai in March.

Complainant said there was no chance of getting the money.

The Magistrate remarked that as it was the first offence he would give him the option of a fine. He was accordingly fined \$150 or one month's hard labour.

SYSTEMATIC OPIUM SMUGGLING FROM HAIPHONG.

A Chinese was charged this morning before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe with being in possession of illicit opium.

Inspector Gordon, who prosecuted, said defendant was arrested while coming ashore in a sampan from a vessel in harbour. He was a seaman on board that vessel. The opium was hidden in a specially contrived belt which defendant was wearing. Three other men, seeing the arrest, threw their opium into the water.

Inspector Gordon said that almost every seaman coming from Haiphong (the present Chief Executive) will be appointed Head of the House of Elders, while Tuan Ki, Sui (the present Premier) will become the Inspecting Commissioner of the Yangtze Valley. It is also said that General Nei Sze Chung will join the New Cabinet.

NO LICENSE FOR SELLING.

A Chinese boy was charged in Mr. Wolfe's Court with selling cigarette paper without a license.

Defendant said he had no money to pay for a license. He had realised \$2.50 from the sale of these papers.

His Worship ordered \$1.50 to be paid out of the poor-box, which with the \$2.50 seized by the Police, would go for the securing of a license.

Defendant was discharged with a caution.

ILICIT OPIUM.

A Chinese was charged with being in illicit possession of opium.

Inspector Wildin prosecuted and Mr. W. B. Hind defended.

Defendant pleaded guilty, but made a long statement to Mr. Wolfe that the packet was given to him by two friends, whom he named, near the Wing On Co., and he was arrested soon afterwards.

Inspector Wildin said defendant told him he was living in Wellington Street while in his statement to the Court he said he was living in Hollywood Road. He could not point out the two men who, he alleged, gave him the parcel. His Worship fined him \$2,500 or 10 weeks' hard labour.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 1 p.m. to day:

Typhoon in about 117 degrees Long. E. and 17 degrees Lat. N., direction unknown.

Typhoon in about 125 degrees Long. E. and 19 degrees Lat. N. almost stationary.

GERMAN PROPERTY IN SHAMSEEN.

In the House of Commons on July 10th Colonel Yate asked the Foreign Secretary what decision had been come to in regard to the legal questions involved in the taking over of the buildings belonging to the German Consulate, bank, post-office, and trading firms in the British concession of Shamen, in China; and whether the leases had now been terminated.

M. Ballou: It has been decided for the present to apply the same treatment to German property within the concessions as is being applied by the Chinese Government to German property outside the concessions, and the necessary instructions have been given. This will involve the termination of the leases and now been terminated.

Mr. Ballou: It has been decided

THE MAGISTRACY.

ALLEGED FALSE TRADE DESCRIPTION.

JUDGMENT IN THE JAPANESE COTTON CASES.

To-day Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe delivered judgment in the case in which The Sun Co., Ltd. and two other firms were prosecuted by the Crown Solicitor for selling Japanese cotton reels with a false description.

Mr. Wolfe said the three cases were similar. He was satisfied that a false trade description was given, but he arrived at the conclusion that the defendants should be discharged as he was satisfied that they acted innocently although they may not have complied with section A. of sub-section 2.

His Worship stated that in future no other person could make the plea that he had acted innocently because these cases had been widely reported. He asked the solicitors to warn their clients.

A JAPANESE THIEF.

A Japanese was charged before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe with robbing his Japanese master of \$150, from a chest of drawers.

Defendant pleaded guilty. He said he had no intention of robbing and would get the money from home and pay his master off.

He was arrested yesterday morning in a house of ill-repute and had spent all the money. He came to Hongkong from Shanghai in March.

Complainant said there was no chance of getting the money.

The Magistrate remarked that as it was the first offence he would give him the option of a fine. He was accordingly fined \$150 or one month's hard labour.

KIDNAPPING IN SHANTUNG.

A Shantung Correspondent of the *China Press* gives the following account of kidnapping operations in that province:

"Robbers and kidnappers are operating here again. Between here and Kiaochow a robber band of about eight men terrorised the neighbourhood for some time. They cut out a square in the centre of a kiaochow field, erected matchsticks and used this as their base of operations. The people were afraid of them and no one dared move against them. Finally the officials despatched a company of police to guard and clean them out. Five were captured and brought to the city. The rest all escaped."

Near Chantung, the border of the leased territory of Tientsin, kidnappers have seized five wealthy men and are holding them for ransom. Among the five is Mr. Chiu of Pingtu, brother of the agent for the Standard Oil Company in Chantung. They are holding him for \$5,000 ransom. His father, who is head of the Pingtu gentry, raised \$20,000 and the official sent two soldiers to confer with the kidnappers and to secure their release. They refused to release him for \$30,000. They said he was employed by foreigners who were rich and they intended to make the foreigners pay the full \$30,000 for his ransom. Otherwise they would kill him. At present they have him living in a kiaochow in the Lao Shan mountains near Tientsin.

It is dangerous to be out on the road in this section, especially near the railroad where the robbers can get on the train and flee into Tientsin where they are out of reach of the Chinese officials. All of our trouble comes from these.

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Mr. Ball

THE CHINA MAIL.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE FRENCH FRONT.

FRESH PROGRESS BY FRENCH.

NEAR SALENCEY.

London, Sept. 4.

A French communiqué states: our infantry crossed the Soume opposite Epenancourt.

Further south the French gained a footing at Genvry, east of the Canal-du-Nord, capturing 200 prisoners.

East of Noyon we made fresh progress and reached the outskirts of Salency. Artillery firing continues hourly in this region.

Between the Ailette and the Aisne yesterday we captured 1,200 prisoners.

Our aviators were very active, co-operating with the artillery and destroying centres of resistance.

Nineteen enemy aeroplanes and nine balloons crashed. Tons of bombs were dropped on the back roads, and tanks were machine-gunned.

A MILE FROM COUCY.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT ADVANCE.

London, Sept. 3.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing this afternoon, says:

General Mangin's attack on the plateau between the Ailette and the Aisne yesterday afternoon resulted in another important advance.

On the left, opposite Coucy, we have captured the bridge-head across the Ailette and the French troops occupied the wood west of Coucy-le-Châtelain and also established a footing in a little wood south-east of Moulin-du-Nogent. So we are now barely a mile from Coucy.

On the main plateau Teray Horny, which resisted several attacks, was taken with a footing obtained on the plateau north-east of Coucy.

North-east of Crouy we are on the edge of the second plateau across the Maraval Valley, through which the Soissons-Lan railway runs. Over 1,200 prisoners were taken during the day.

FURIOUS GERMAN RESISTANCE.

ENEMY DESTROYING STORES BEFORE RETIRING.

London, Sept. 4.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, says:

The enemy is desperately resisting between the Somme and the Aisne.

We are extending our positions north-east of Noyon.

Violent fires are reported in the Yveline region, especially at Meulan and Barbeuil. The enemy is apparently destroying stores prior to withdrawal. Numerous convoys are reported to be moving to the north.

LUDENDORFF'S AUTHORITY WANING.

PASSING INTO ARMY COMMANDERS' HANDS.

Paris, Sept. 3.

The fierce fighting of the last few days which preceded for the British a fine success cannot fail, owing to the efforts of the troops of Generals Debeney, Humbert and Mangin, to produce most important consequences. It is likely that when General von Ludendorff, after the severe blows he has sustained, re-enters the shelter of the Hindenburg line, he will have but to bring the whole German Army into line to hold out temporarily.

The foe will be powerless to resist the fresh American Armies supplied with new material. This is probably now realized by the German High Command, who see their effective troops vanishing and their best defences broken into.

After the continuous defeats and scores of desertions, which are counted daily, the authority of General von Ludendorff is weakening and passing into the hands of Army Commanders all along the immense front from Newport to the Sousse basin region, where the Imperial Crown Prince certainly does already the work on his right flank.—*Hans*

ANOTHER GERMAN PEACE OFFER FORESHADOWED.

EVACUATION OF FRANCE.

RECOGNITION OF GERMANY'S EASTERN CLAIMS.

London, Sept. 4.

The Times military expert suggests the possibility of Germany evacuating France as preliminary to a peace offer on the Western Front, conditionally on a recognition of her Eastern claims.

IN THE LAST LAP.

AND "CLOSE TO THE WINNING POST."

Paris, Sept. 4.

A semi-official message states: The hour seems close at hand when the superb efforts of the Allies will begin to bear fruit. One of our great chiefs said yesterday: "We are in the last lap and close to the winning post."

ENEMY DAM THE SCARPE.

London, Sept. 3.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing on Tuesday evening, says:

The surprise occasioned by the rapidity of our advance seems to have been complete. Many fires are springing up at many places far in the back. The Germans dammed the Scarpe and the water spread over a considerable area, but has not interfered with our progress.

We struck the enemy at a new place in the north, where our troops stormed and captured Biebelbourg-St. Vaast.

The weather continues ideal for field warfare.

GERMAN REPORTS.

London, Sept. 3.

A wireless German official report states:

The English south-east of Arras by superior forces pressed us back on both sides of the Arras-Cambrai highway.

The French to the west and south of Coucy-le-Châtelain slightly pressed us back from the Ailette.

Strong repeated enemy attacks between the Ailette and the Aisne failed.

A wireless German evening official message states:

Between the Scarpe and the Somme the movements which we commenced on the night of September 2nd were completed in accordance with plan.

THE BALKAN FRONT.

BRITISH REPULSE ATTACKS.

London, Sept. 4.

A British message from Salonika states:

The enemy on the morning of September 2nd attacked our positions westward of the Vardar, which we captured on September 1st. On the right, the enemy failed to reach our line. We drove back the enemy on the left by a successful counter attack.

We took 60 prisoners on Sunday and Monday.

BULGARIAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

BRITISH INFILCT HEAVY LOSSES.

London, Sept. 4.

A French Eastern communiqué states:

The British west of the Vardar attacked a series of enemy works in the direction of Afitsch. Mable, taking 50 prisoners and maintaining the conquered ground, despite Bulgarian counter-attacks, which were repulsed with heavy enemy losses.

BRITISH EMBASSY AT PETERSBURG.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS SEIZED BY RUSSIANS.

Amsterdam, Sept. 3.

The *Prauda* says: In connection with the assassination of the Commissary, M. Uritsky, cabled on August 31st, numerous houses were searched at Petrograd, including the British Embassy.

An exchange of shots occurred in the Embassy. A member of the Bolshevik Commission of Enquiry was killed, two Commissaries were wounded, and one British subject not identified, killed at the Embassy. Several persons have been arrested.

The Red Guards have occupied the building, seized arms and important documents.

THE CZECHS RECOGNISED AS ALIY BY AMERICA.

Washington, Sept. 3.

The United States has recognised the Czechoslovak as a co-belligerent nation.

THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

SPECIAL MEDAL AND UNIFORM.

London, Sept. 4.

His Majesty the King has approved of a special medal for war services for the Mercantile Marine, also a special uniform for seamen.

RAW MATERIALS FOR GERMANY AFTER THE WAR.

MEETING OF IRONMASTERS IN BERLIN.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 4.

A meeting of the German steel and ironmasters at Berlin, discussing the post-war policy, deprecated a Central European Customs Union as calculated to aggravate the difficulty of obtaining Extra-European raw materials.

FORMER FRENCH CONSUL GENERAL AT SHANGHAI.

NEW APPOINTMENT.

Paris, Sept. 3.

M. Gaston Kuhn, formerly Consul-General at Shanghai, and now in charge of the Consulate-General at London, has been nominated Minister at Bangkok.—*Hans* Agency.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT OFFENSIVE.

THE ENEMY HEAVILY DEFEATED.

10,000 PRISONERS TAKEN IN ONE DAY.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:

Monday's operations southward of the Scarpe were completely successful. The enemy was heavily defeated in his prepared defences on the Drocourt-Quent line with the result that he is retiring to a new switch-line six miles behind the present one.

The British occupied Wulverghem. In Flanders they found Lens evacuated by the Germans.

It is confirmed that at least 10,000 prisoners were taken yesterday, but many are not yet counted.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

A French communiqué states:

There was artillery activity during the night on the Somme and between the Oise and the Aisne.

Enemy raids in the region of the Vesle and in the Vosges were without result.

There was nothing to report elsewhere.

THE NEW SWITCH LINE.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Contrary to expectation, the enemy is not reacting heavily with a view to recapturing the Drocourt-Quent line.

The new switch-line runs from Briebré to Moeraves, joining the Hindenburg line in the neighbourhood of Graignic. This line is nothing like as strong as the Drocourt-Quent line, and it is too close to Cambrai and Douai to be comfortable for the Germans. It is doubtful if the Germans will be able to use those towns extensively for transport purposes.

A TERRIFIC BATTLE.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Router's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, states:

The British attack this morning was conducted by General Horne's and General Byng's armies on a front from south of the Scarpe to nearly as far as Quent. This is one of the greatest battles and there is every reason to hope it will prove to be one of the most memorable victories of the war. The attack was launched at 5.40 a.m. after a short, but intense bombardment which was effective in cutting the wire, and by 7.30 our troops had broken apparently right through the famous Drocourt-Quent switch-line, with its fortified system 2,000 yards deep. We smashed through nearly everywhere along the front of the attack. Two hours later it was rumoured that groups of our motor machine-guns were seen upon the bank of the Canal du Nord which is nearly five miles eastward of the nearest point of the switch-line. These, of course, were only highly mobile patrols, pushing out to try to seize bridgeheads and destroy communications, but if they got so far it proves the success of the opening attack.

Our success may be summed up by saying we have struck the enemy one of the most smashing and strategically serious blows yet received in any one day's fighting.

The enemy made, and is still making, every effort to check our advance. The Germans had eight Divisions standing in readiness to meet the blow. The German prisoners number thousands and are coming in in shoals, including a Staff Officer and several battalion Commanders.

We are now not only working behind the Hindenburg line, but have gained ground which commands a long stretch of it.

The British are still in touch with the enemy, and are holding their ground.

A number of Maryans disarmed and arrested a number of Red Guards and then entered into negotiations with the Czechoslovak through the Chinese, with a view to a truce.

General Semenov reports that the Allies have captured Orelion by a turning movement, capturing guns and prisoners.

THE SIBERIAN FRONT.

MAGARY DISARMED RED GUARDS.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR A SURRENDER.

PEKING, Sept. 3.

The *Prauda* says: In connection with the assassination of the Commissary, M. Uritsky, cabled on August 31st, numerous houses were searched at Petrograd, including the British Embassy.

An exchange of shots occurred in the Embassy. A member of the Bolshevik Commission of Enquiry was killed, two Commissaries were wounded, and one British subject not identified, killed at the Embassy.

Several persons have been arrested.

The Red Guards have occupied the building, seized arms and important documents.

HARD FIGHTING BY FRENCH.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday afternoon, reports:

There was hard fighting all night between Neale and the Somme, where the Germans are clinging desperately to the river bank. French attempts to cross the river near Vouziers under Hill 77 were met by the heaviest barrages.

We hold the road from Rouy-le-Grand to Hill 77, around which height the battle is raging.

AMERICANS IN BIG FIGHT.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing on Monday night, says:

There was a great fight progressing all day long, north and north-east of Soissons, the enemy, vigorously defending Pont Rouge Plateau, east of the Soissons-Lan railway, also the line to the right along the north of the Aisne. We are bombarding his position from the south and west.

Villages which the enemy hold are burning like vast torches and the fires are spreading through the neighbouring woods.

The enemy drenched our position at midday with gas, but a retaliatory barrage silenced his guns.

LENIN'S DEATH NOT CONFIRMED.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

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The enemy drenched our position at midday with gas, but a retaliatory barrage silenced his guns.

WORKING MOTHERS.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this morning, states:

Beyond the Drocourt-Quent line our artillery is already beginning to enfilade the enemy, trenches that tail away eastwards from the bend at Quent.

Bitter fighting continued after dark and was resumed this morning.

So far the Germans have not attempted organised counter-attacks to recover the switch-line, probably because they are in too great confusion. Their resistance is mainly confined to trying to stand on the most favourable defensive points.

BRITISH ADVANCE FOUR MILES.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. CO.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
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TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, etc.

Steamers	Leaves	Connecting Mail Steamer from Colombo.	Dues	Dues
Colombo	Hongkong	Noon	Marseilles	London

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

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SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S. S.	Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS (Non-Transhipment), IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWITZERLAND, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID, CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES. Proposed Sailings:

STEAMERS.	Leave Hongkong about	Leave Suez about	Due at Marseilles calling about	Due London about

THE INTERMEDIATE SERVICE IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Heating Lamp.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expect 1 of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Godard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings, etc., apply to:

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
Shanghai, Kobe & *Iyo Maru,	12,330 tons SAT., 7th Sept., 11 a.m.	
Yokohama	*Kitano Maru, 15,980 tons TUE., 17th Sept., 11 a.m.	
Nagasaki, Kobe & *Nikko Maru,	9,600 tons SAT., 14th Sept., 11 a.m.	
Yokohama	*Aki Maru, 12,300 tons SAT., 19th Oct., 11 a.m.	
Shanghai, Moji & Nagato Maru,	9,000 tons TUE., 17th Sept., 11 a.m.	

London or Liverpool via S'pore, Colombo, Delagoa Bay & Cape Town

Melbourne via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday 18th, Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney

New York via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco & Panama Canal

Bombay via Singapore, Malacca, & Colombo

Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon

Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji

* Wireless Telegraphy.

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Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu & Yokohama.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped Passenger Steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru," "Kishima Maru" and "Katori Maru," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next sailing from Hongkong:

"Fushimi Maru," WEDNESDAY, 11th Sept., Daylight.

"Kashima Maru," THURSDAY, 12th Sept., 11 a.m.

Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

B. MORI, Manager

Telephone C 181 & 293

THE EMPIRE'S COMMERCE.

BUILDING OF A TARIFF WALL PROTECTION.

IMPERIAL ASSOCIATION FORMED.

In the wake of the announced formulation of an Imperial policy of tariff-wall building to protect Home and Colonial trade, while effecting reciprocal arrangements with friendly nations, and the formation of an Imperial Bureau for development of the Empire's mineral wealth comes, says a China paper, a report of the formation in London of the Imperial Association of Commerce, with Lord Incehead, chairman of the P. & O. S. N. Co., as president. Associated with him as provisional chairman is Sir Charles McLeod, of McLeod, Russell & Co., chairman of the London Jute Association; on the provisional committee are a number of men prominent in their connection with Far Eastern commerce and business men of all classes, who by their united loyalty and devotion, their disinterestedness and patriotism, kept the wheels of commerce moving, and averted what might well have resulted in stupifying disaster.

"There is a danger to-day that the happenings of those difficult months might be forgotten. There is a tendency to change the business methods of this country, and to attribute the evils of war to a system which has in truth made the splendid efforts of Great Britain and her overseas dominions and colonies both possible and practical. It is to those who realise the trend of thought in the minds of many persons in high places that the Imperial Association of Commerce appeals. Its purpose is to secure for the nation a position which will establish the rights of British trade and British traders in the future, and restore to the individual business man the freedom to devote his unrestricted energies to the development of Imperial trade throughout the world."

To act as a medium of communication between all bona fide British traders and the Government.

In the interest of national efficiency and economy to procure the adequate representation of all sections of the business community upon all Government committees whose deliberations affect or deal with trade.

To enlighten and educate the public upon the importance of trade development.

To direct public attention to the danger of any form of restriction or control of trade which threatens to crush and eventually destroy that splendid initiative and individual enterprise which has in the past so largely contributed to the strength of the Empire.

To combat wherever necessary any phase of inefficiency or prejudice which menaces the individual in the successful prosecution of his legitimate business.

To enlist the active support, cooperation and membership of all British-born subjects of the Empire whose interests are or may be affected.

To endeavour to preserve to every British business man the right to carry on his trade or profession with as little friction or interference as is possible.

To insure, as far as is possible, that in all cases where State control is necessary, the considered views of all those concerned shall be placed before the Government in such form and with such moderation and justice that a fair consideration of the rights of the those interests are involved may be had with a minimum of trade dislocation.

DANGERS OF OVER-CONTROL.

The following is taken from the prospectus—

"This Association owes its inception to the conditions created by the war. Business men in almost every sphere of activity have been brought in close contact with Government restriction and control, and it cannot be said that the results have been satisfactory. The need for drastic and revolutionary changes is admitted, but as to how far these changes are to become permanent or not is a question that ought to engage the careful attention of every man engaged in commerce."

"Every banker and shipowner, every merchant, broker, and distributor, indeed almost every class of business man has felt the relentless pressure which has threatened and is to-day threatening to limit his rights and privileges as a trader."

"It is felt—and felt very strongly—that if the business men of Great Britain do not, by means of organisation, prepare themselves to face the issues which concern their very existence, they will be superseded by a now and costly machine which every day is becoming more powerful and more insidious to their interests."

"The Imperial Association of Com-

merce is to be the rallying centre where

business men can secure some protection

by means of a powerful body to whom

expression of thought both Parliament

and the Government must pay heed.

Branches are to be formed in every city

in the United Kingdom where business

men are prepared to get together and

assist in this effort to secure and assure

to each and every person in the United

Kingdom a minimum measure of necessary restriction and control."

Quoting Mr. Gladstone: "The interests

of Government are to govern, not to

be governed."

General Banking Business transacted.

Current Deposit and Savings Bank Accounts opened.

Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. O. DOWNING, Manager.

Hongkong, May 7, 1918.

trade," the circular outlined the need for and purposes of the new organisation in this manner—

"State control in order to be effective must be intelligent. It cannot be thoroughly intelligent or efficient unless it calls to its aid all the best brains and the fullest energies possessed by the business men of this country, who for generations past have attended to the requirements of the nation."

"The system in operation in this country up to August, 1914, was the envy of the commercial world. The influence and power of our mercantile classes was superb. Slowly and without interruption the whole available resources of the world were drawn on for the supplies of Great Britain and her Allies. It was a vast and complicated trade which was carried on by men of lifelong experience. It had developed spirited competition and efficiency to the highest point, and it produced bountiful supplies at reasonable prices. When the nation was suddenly confronted with the confusion and disruption which followed the declaration of war, it was the finance and shipping circles, the merchants, brokers and business men of all classes, who by their united loyalty and devotion, their disinterestedness and patriotism, kept the wheels of commerce moving, and averted what might well have resulted in stupifying disaster."

"There is a danger to-day that the happenings of those difficult months might be forgotten. There is a tendency to change the business methods of this country, and to attribute the evils of war to a system which has in truth made the splendid efforts of Great Britain and her overseas dominions and colonies both possible and practical. It is to those who realise the trend of thought in the minds of many persons in high places that the Imperial Association of Commerce appeals. Its purpose is to secure for the nation a position which will establish the rights of British trade and British traders in the future, and restore to the individual business man the freedom to devote his unrestricted energies to the development of Imperial trade throughout the world."

To act as a medium of communication between all bona fide British traders and the Government.

In the interest of national efficiency and economy to procure the adequate representation of all sections of the business community upon all Government committees whose deliberations affect or deal with trade.

To enlighten and educate the public upon the importance of trade development.

To direct public attention to the danger of any form of restriction or control of trade which threatens to crush and eventually destroy that splendid initiative and individual enterprise which has in the past so largely contributed to the strength of the Empire.

To combat wherever necessary any phase of inefficiency or prejudice which menaces the individual in the successful prosecution of his legitimate business.

To insure, as far as is possible, that in all cases where State control is necessary, the considered views of all those concerned shall be placed before the Government in such form and with such moderation and justice that a fair consideration of the rights of the those interests are involved may be had with a minimum of trade dislocation.

DANGERS OF OVER-CONTROL.

The following is taken from the prospectus—

"This Association owes its inception to the conditions created by the war. Business men in almost every sphere of activity have been brought in close contact with Government restriction and control, and it cannot be said that the results have been satisfactory. The need for drastic and revolutionary changes is admitted, but as to how far these changes are to become permanent or not is a question that ought to engage the careful attention of every man engaged in commerce."

"Every banker and shipowner, every merchant, broker, and distributor, indeed almost every class of business man has

felt the relentless pressure which has

threatened and is to-day threatening to

limit his rights and privileges as a trader."

"It is felt—and felt very strongly—that if the business men of Great Britain do not, by means of organisation, prepare themselves to face the issues which concern their very existence, they will be superseded by a now and costly machine which every day is becoming more powerful and more insidious to their interests."

"The Imperial Association of Com-

merce is to be the rallying centre where

business men can secure some protection

by means of a powerful body to whom

expression of thought both Parliament

and the Government must pay heed.

Branches are to be formed in every city

in the United Kingdom where business

men are prepared to get together and

assist in this effort to secure and assure

to each and every person in the United

Kingdom a minimum measure of necessary restriction and control."

Quoting Mr. Gladstone: "The interests

of Government are to govern, not to

be governed."

General Banking Business transacted.

Current Deposit and Savings Bank Accounts opened.

Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. O. DOWNING, Manager.

MAIL NOTICE

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 5TH SEPTEMBER, 1918.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

OUTWARD MAIIS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAIIS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

DATE

Strait of Malacca	Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Lourenco Marques, Cape Town and Europe via Cape	Friday, 6th, 10.00 A.M.
Straits and Bangkok	Philippine Islands	Friday, 6th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Japan via Kobe	Friday, 6th, 3.00 P.M.
Hokkaido	China via Keelung	Friday, 6th, 5.00 P.M.
Saigon	Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki and Honolulu	Saturday, 7th, 11.00 A.M.
	Registration Letters	Saturday, 7th, 10.45 A.M.
	Shanghai and North China	Saturday, 7th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung	Shanghai and North China	Sunday, 8th, 9.00 A.M.
Formosa via Keelung	Sundays, 10th, 2.00 P.M.	Tuesday, 10th, 3.00 P.M.
Sandakan, Australia, New Zealand via Port Darwin and New Guinea via Townsville	Saturday, 14th, Registration Letters	Saturday, 14th, 12.45 P.M.
Ticinian		Saturday, 14th, 1.30 P.M.

* Superscribed correspondence only.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

SHARE QUOTATIONS

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

SINGAPORE RUBBER SHARE MARKET.

MESSRS. FRASER AND CO. QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 5TH SEPTEMBER, 1918.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

SINGAPORE, August 2nd.	
MARINE INSURANCES	Alor Gajah (\$1) ... 2.70 3.00
Canton Ins.	Amal Maliby ('pd.) ... 2.00 2.20
North China Ins.	Ayer Hitam (\$6) ... 11.00 12.50
Union Ins.	Ayer Kuning (\$1)90 1.00
Yangtze Ins.	Fair Easterns T. 250 b.
	Ayer Molek (\$1) ... 1.75 2.00
Fire INSURANCES	Ayer Panas (\$5) ... 7.50 8.00
China Fire Ins.	Balawwie (\$1) ... 4.00 5.00
Hongkong Fire Ins.	Basset (\$1) ... 0.65 0.75
SHIPPING	Batang Banua (\$10) ... 11.00 12.00
Douglases	Batu Lintang (\$10) ... 1.00 1.50 P.M.
Indo-Chinas (Fruit)	Bukit Jeclong (\$1) ... 0.40 0.55
Do. (Def.)	Bukit Kali (\$1) ... 0.70 0.85
Shell Transports	Bukit Kapong (3) ... 2.50 2.88
Star Ferries	Bukit K. B. (\$1) ... 0.50 0.60
Rubberizes	Bukit Timah (\$10) ... 11.00 12.00
China Sugars	Changkat Siantar (\$5) ... 5.50 6.00
Malacca Sugars	Glenely Ptnr. (\$1) ... 1.40 1.60
Minerals	Haklan Mining Adm. T. 15 b.
Kelantan (\$5) ...	Indragiri (\$5) ... 7.00 8.00
Langkawi	Jeram (\$1) ... 6.00 6.25
Penang (\$5) ...	Jimah (\$1) ... 1.15 1.30
Tronoh Mines ...	Kelantan (\$5) ... 1.20 1.30
Urau Caplans ...	Kennean (\$5) ... 4.10 4.50
Docks, WHARFS, GODOWNS, &c.	Kedah (\$1) ... 3.00 3.50
H. & W. Docks ...	Kelantan P. (\$5) ... 4.50 5.50
Shai Docks ...	Lauh, HORSES & BUILDINGS T. 15 b.
New Engineering ...	Lauh, HORSES & BUILDINGS T. 20 b.
Lauh, HORSES & BUILDINGS	Kempas (\$5) ... 7.00 7.50
Central Estates ...	Kluang (6) ... 4.00 5.00
Hongkong Hotels ...	Lumas (\$5) ... 6.00 6.20
Hongkong Lands ...	Mahia Pinda ... 8.75 9.50
Humphreys	Mahioff (\$2) ... 4.05 4.10
Rowloon Lands ...	Malacca (\$5) ... 8.75 9.50
West Points	Malacca (5) ... 8.75 9.50
COTTON MILLS	Mengai (\$5) ... 5.50 6.00
Ewo Cottons ...	New Serendab (\$2) ... 2.25 3.00
Kung Yiks ...	Nylas (\$5) ... 8.00 8.50
Laou Kung Mows ...	Pajam (\$5) ... 5.50 6.00
Oriental ...	Pantai (\$1) ... 1.10 1.35
Shanghai Cottons ...	Parit Perak (\$1) ... 1.80 2.00
Yangtzeopco ...	Perak River (\$1) ... 1.90 2.10
MISCELLANEOUS	Pulan Bulang (\$10) ... 3.50 4.00
Cements ...	Pungkor (\$1) ... 0.45 0.70
China Borneos ...	Radikal (\$5) ... 5.50 6.75
China Lights ...	Sandycroft (\$2) ... 3.00 3.25
China Proidents ...	Scuda (\$5) ... 5.50 6.00
Rock Fish ...	Shore Electrics ... 4.00 4.50
Tao Lo ...	Siak ... 4.00 4.50
Rock Fish ...	Singapore ... 2.25 2.50
Rock Fish ...	Tanah ... 4.00 4.50
Rock Fish ...	Tapah (\$10) ... 12.50 13.00
Rock Fish ...	Telok Anson (\$5) ... 5.50 6.25
Rock Fish ...	Tembelan (\$1) ... 0.80 0.90
Rock Fish ...	Trafalgar (\$5) ... 6.00 6.50
Rock Fish ...	Ulu Pandan (\$1) ... 0.50 0.60
Rock Fish ...	Watsons ... 4.50 5.00
Rock Fish ...	Wollongong ... 2.25 2.50
Rock Fish ...	Wisehams ... 0.75 0.85

EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, September 5, 1918.	
On London—	Bank, Wire 3/8/2
" On demand, 3/8/2	" 30 days' sight 3/7/2
" " 4 months' sight, 3/7/2	" 4 months' sight, 3/7/2
Credits, 4 months' sight, 3/8/2	Credits, 4 months' sight, 3/8/2
Documentary, 4 months' sight 3/8/2	Documentary, 4 months' sight 3/8/2
On Paris—	On demand, 4/8/1
" On demand, 4/8/1	Credits, 4 months' sight, 4/8/1
" On demand, 4/8/1	On New York—
" On demand, 4/8/1	" On demand, 4/8/1
" " 60 days' sight, 4/8/1	Gratia, 60 days' sight, 4/8/1
On Bombay—	On demand, 4/8/1
" On demand, 4/8/1	Wire, 4/8/1
" On demand, 4/8/1	On Calcutta, 4/8/1
" On demand, 4/8/1	On Singapore—
" On demand, 4/8/1	" On demand, 4/8/1
" On Manila, 4/8/1	" On Manila, 4/8/1
" On Shanghai, 4/8/1	" On Shanghai, 4/8/1
" On demand, 4/8/1	" On demand, 4/8/1
" 30 days' sight, 4/8/1	" 30 days' sight, 4/8/1
" 4 months' sight, 4/8/1	" 4 months' sight, 4/8/1
" 6 months' sight, 4/8/1	" 6 months' sight, 4/8/1
" 12 months' sight, 4/8/1	" 12 months' sight, 4/8/1
" 18 months' sight, 4/8/1	" 18 months' sight, 4/8/1
" 24 months' sight, 4/8/1	" 24 months' sight, 4/8/1
" 30 months' sight, 4/8/1	" 30 months' sight, 4/8/1
" 36 months' sight, 4/8/1	" 36 months' sight, 4/8/1
" 42 months' sight, 4/8/1	" 42 months' sight, 4/8/1
" 48 months' sight, 4/8/1	" 48 months' sight, 4/8/1
" 54 months' sight, 4/8/1	" 54 months' sight, 4/8/1
" 60 months' sight, 4/8/1	" 60 months' sight, 4/8/1
" 66 months' sight, 4/8/1	" 66 months' sight, 4/8/1
" 72 months' sight, 4/8/1	" 72 months' sight, 4/8/1
" 78 months' sight, 4/8/1	" 78 months' sight, 4/8/1
" 84 months' sight, 4/8/1	" 84 months' sight, 4/8/1
" 90 months' sight, 4/8/1	" 90 months' sight, 4/8/1
" 96 months' sight, 4/8/1	" 96 months' sight, 4/8/1
" 102 months' sight, 4/8/1	" 102 months' sight, 4/8/1
" 108 months' sight, 4/8/1	" 108 months' sight, 4/8/1
" 114 months' sight, 4/8/1	" 114 months' sight, 4/8/1
" 120 months' sight, 4/8/1	" 120 months' sight, 4/8/1
" 126 months' sight, 4/8/1	" 126 months' sight, 4/8/1
" 132 months' sight, 4/8/1	" 132 months' sight, 4/8/1
" 138 months' sight, 4/8/1	" 138 months' sight, 4/8/1
" 144 months' sight, 4/8/1	" 144 months' sight, 4/8/1
" 150 months' sight, 4/8/1	" 150 months' sight, 4/8/1
" 156 months' sight, 4/8/1	" 156 months' sight, 4/8/1
" 162 months' sight, 4/8/1	" 162 months' sight, 4/8/1
" 168 months' sight, 4/8/1	" 168 months' sight, 4/8/1
" 174 months' sight, 4/8/1	" 174 months' sight, 4/8/1
" 180 months' sight, 4/8/1	" 180 months' sight, 4/8/1
" 186 months' sight, 4/8/1	" 186 months' sight, 4/8/1
" 192 months' sight, 4/8/1	" 192 months' sight, 4/8/1
" 198 months' sight, 4/8/1	" 198 months' sight, 4/8/1
" 204 months' sight, 4/8/1	" 204 months' sight, 4/8/1
" 210 months' sight, 4/8/1	" 210 months' sight, 4/8/1
" 216 months' sight, 4/8/1	" 216 months' sight, 4/8/1
" 222 months' sight, 4/8/1	" 222 months' sight, 4/8/1
" 228 months' sight, 4/8/1	" 228 months' sight, 4/8/1
" 234 months' sight, 4/8/1	" 234 months' sight, 4/8/1
" 240 months' sight, 4/8/1	" 240 months' sight, 4/8/1
" 246 months' sight, 4/8/1	" 246 months' sight, 4/8/1
" 252 months' sight, 4/8/1	" 252 months' sight, 4/8/1
" 258 months' sight, 4/8/1	" 258 months' sight, 4/8/1
" 264 months' sight, 4/8/1	" 264 months' sight, 4/8/1
" 270 months' sight, 4/8/1	" 270 months' sight, 4/8/1
" 276 months' sight, 4/8/1	" 276 months' sight, 4/8/1
" 282 months' sight, 4/8/1	" 282 months' sight, 4/8/1
" 288 months' sight, 4/8/1	" 288 months' sight, 4/8/1
" 294 months' sight, 4/8/1	" 294 months' sight, 4/8/1
" 300 months' sight, 4/8/1	" 300 months' sight, 4/8/1
" 306 months' sight, 4/8/1	" 306 months' sight, 4/8/1
" 312 months' sight, 4/8/1	" 312 months' sight, 4/8/1
" 318 months' sight, 4/8/1	" 318 months' sight, 4/8/1
" 324 months' sight, 4/8/1	" 324 months' sight, 4/8/1
" 330 months' sight, 4/8/1	" 330 months' sight, 4/8/1
" 336 months' sight, 4/8/1	" 336 months' sight, 4/8/1
" 342 months' sight, 4/8/1	" 342 months' sight, 4/8/1
" 34	